

ZOLA'S CASE BENEFITED.

COURT PROCEEDINGS AGAIN HELP THE CHAMPION OF DREYFUS.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—When the trial of M. Zola and Perroux was resumed at the Assizes Court of the Seine to-day M. Jaures, the Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, was recalled. He reiterated his belief in the culpability of Major Esterhazy.

The lobby of the court was less noisy this morning, and the court was not so crowded as last week. There was no demonstration when M. Zola reached the courthouse.

The examination of M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, was resumed after M. Jaures had finished. He said he thought it impossible to ask the Minister for War for the incriminating documents seized at the residence of Dreyfus in 1904, which, according to the testimony of the witnesses on Saturday last, would enable him to prove that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau.

M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola, thereupon protested and twitted M. Bertillon with being unwilling to testify in court, while giving interviews to the newspapers.

M. Bertillon said the interviews were false. Being pressed by M. Labori to explain how, unless he had seen the secret documents, he was able to prove at the court-martial that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau, M. Bertillon answered that he could not explain without documents which were no longer in his possession. This statement caused a sensation in court, and the Advocate-General made no answer.

M. Labori's trenchant comment.

Finally M. Bertillon, who persisted in not answering questions, left the witness stand amid considerable uproar. M. Labori remarked: "And that is the man upon whose evidence Dreyfus was convicted."

M. Yves Guyot, the former Minister of Public Works, testified that the handwriting expert, M. Zola, was a parody on justice. (Excitement in the court.)

Continuing, the former Minister remarked that the inner circles of foreign governments were the cause of all that occurred at the Esterhazy court-martial, a statement which caused renewed excitement in court. Later M. Yves Guyot expressed the opinion that the Esterhazy was far more like counsel for the defence than the prosecutor. The witness further remarked:

"I am happy in the belief that all the best sentiment in France supports M. Zola."

A CHARGE OF IMBIBERY.

M. Teyssonnieres, another handwriting expert, testified to identifying the handwriting of the bordereau as that of Dreyfus. He added that the fac-simile had been blurred, so as to make it resemble Esterhazy's. Later the witness created a sensation by testifying that friends of Dreyfus had approached him and had hinted that he moderated his views favorably to Dreyfus.

The court adjourned after hearing the experts in handwriting, several of whom refused to testify on the ground of professional secrecy. M. Peletier, one of the experts, read a summary of his report, which declared the bordereau had been written by either Dreyfus or Esterhazy. Other experts concurred in the statement that expert testimony is never absolutely infallible.

M. Teyssonnieres, who testified in a diffuse and random fashion, introduced the name of M. Crepeux Jann, the handwriting expert, when he insinuated that the friends of Dreyfus were ready to bribe the experts, but under severe cross-examination, he admitted that the only reason for his opinion, for the fact that he was personally impressed, and that no bribe had ever actually been offered to him.

M. Trarieux, former Minister of Justice, testified with the badge of the Legion of Honor and decorated by General De Bousdoff for services rendered in 1870.

M. Bertillon gave his absurd evidence, while displaying a feeble and almost comical attitude of defiance. After fruitless efforts to obtain intelligible testimony from this witness M. Labori turned to the jury and said: "This is the evidence of the handwriting expert before you. They had him and the bordereau."

The remaining evidence was rather uninteresting. The testimony of M. Trarieux, and the cross-examination of M. Teyssonnieres went to the War Office for an examination, but was threatened with arrest if he came again. Moreover, he was dismissed from the post of expert to a civil tribunal for the offence of overcharging a client.

Altogether the day was rather favorable for M. Zola. It is rumored that a report from Judge Bertillon, who has been inquiring into the case, developed that the handwriting expert was produced and read in court to-morrow, dealing with unpublished letters of Comte Esterhazy. It is likely to cause a sensation. M. Millard, Minister of Justice, summoned all the witnesses this afternoon, and they had a long conference.

It appears that the jurymen in the present trial who retired on account of illness were a contractor, M. Lefebvre, employed by the Rothschilds, and his illness was caused by the threatening letters he received, a significant indication of the outside influences brought to bear on the jury.

M. Labori's wife was formerly the wife of the famous pianist, Paderewski. Before that marriage she was Miss Maggie Okey. She was born in Australia. It is herself a fine pianist and has played at concert.

M. Dupuy Hubbard, who testified that his cousin, M. Bertillon, had always affirmed to him that Dreyfus was the culprit, that he had in fact seen the handwriting of Comte Esterhazy, who was a man of a strong put forward by the Jews, and that a revision of the Dreyfus trial would lead to social revolution.

M. Regnaud, again, the handwriting expert, has not yet testified.

The crowd outside the court was much calmer, few people cheered the officers, and M. Zola was allowed to leave in silence.

The garrison of Paris has been reinforced by troops from Versailles.

THE DREYFUS CASE ON THE STAGE.

A MELODRAMA PRODUCED IN CHICAGO—THE PLAY TO BE REWRITTEN TO ADMIT ZOLA AS A CHARACTER.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—"Devils Island," a melodrama by De Mole and Holl, dealing with the Dreyfus case, was given a public performance at the Academy of Music to-day for copyright purposes. The play probably will be produced about March 1. The French army officers and officers are handled without gloves, the plot being founded on the presumption of the convicted captain's infidelity. The play in the case, and will be remodelled to make a place in the plot for the novel.

DUEL GROWS OUT OF ZOLA'S TRIAL.

M. PAPIERLUD CHALLENGES THE SOCIALIST LEADER JAURES.

Paris, Feb. 14.—M. Papierlud, Editor of "La Libre Parole," has challenged M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, to a duel, owing to a quarrel that has grown out of the Zola trial.

M. Jaures, the leader of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, when he was told that M. Papierlud had practically admitted his guilt to M. Papierlud. The latter pronounced this a challenge to a duel, and M. Jaures refused to accept it, thus raising the issue of personal rectitude.

THE DUTCH TRY THEIR HAND.

LATEST ATTEMPT TO FLOAT A CHINESE LOAN—MORE TREATY PORTS.

Shanghai, Feb. 14.—It is reported that Dr. Knobel, the Dutch Minister at Peking, is trying to arrange a 5 per cent loan of £1,000,000, to be secured by a portion of the customs revenue.

Local mandarins assert that China has offered, instead of Tientsin-Wan, two free ports in the province of Hu-Nan, one being the capital. They also say that a general will be appointed and empowered to raise 60,000 men, with headquarters at Ping-Yang, province of Shan-Si, capable of co-operating with the Peking force if the Imperial capital should be threatened.

GREAT BRITAIN AND BIMETALLISM.

MR. BALFOUR REPLIES TO AN INTERROGATION IN THE COMMONS—BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA.

London, Feb. 14.—Replying to a question of Mr. Field, Parnellite, in the House of Commons to-day, as to whether the Government intended to co-operate in promoting an international conference to consider the currency question, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and Government leader, said he was happy to say the Government would be very glad to see an international agreement regarding currency; but, he continued, he had nothing to add to the information already in the possession of the House.

The House, later, discussed the amendment of John Lawson Walton, Liberal Member for South Leeds, to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, raising the question of the Government's Indian frontier policy. Mr. Walton criticized it from a Liberal standpoint disapproving of the occupation of Chitral as being the source of the present troubles, and urging the Government not to tamper with the independence of the frontier tribes who, he said, were "the natural bulwark of India."

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, replied. He said it was impossible to evacuate Chitral without impairing the prestige of Great Britain and the tranquility of those tribes. The present troubles, he continued, proved that the occupation of Chitral was welcome, and he warmly repelled the Opposition charges that the Government had been guilty of breach of faith with the local tribes in continuing the occupation.

The Right Hon. Mr. John Lubbock, Liberal Member for East Wolverhampton and Secretary of State for India in the last Liberal Cabinet, rebutted the charge that the Liberal Government had agreed to a permanent occupation of the Chitral. The future, however, would be more important, he said, than the past, which had been a costly blunder, and the Liberal would resist the forward tendency of the military party in India. He urged that the Indian Council should have the control of the expenditure, as the greater danger which threatened the northwest frontier was "a policy of aggressive militarism."

MARINES FROM THE RALEIGH DROWNED.

TWO OF THEM TRIED TO SWIM ASHORE AT COLOMBO, Ceylon.

London, Feb. 14.—Mail advices received here to-day from Colombo, Ceylon, say that Barnes and King, marines who belonged to the United States cruiser Raleigh, on her way to China, were drowned the night of January 24. It is supposed they were trying to swim ashore on a "lark," thinking they were able to scale the breakwater. But, finding this impossible, they shouted for help, and boats from the Raleigh went to their assistance. As the boats approached the Raleigh's crew, dived after Barnes, but failed to grapple him. King had already disappeared. Their two bodies were recovered on January 25.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP GOES ASHORE.

THE VICTORIOUS, BOUND FROM MALTA FOR CHINA, GROUNDS AT PORT SAID.

London, Feb. 14.—Advices from Port Said report that the British battleship Victorious, which sailed from Malta February 11 for China, went ashore outside the bar while entering that port.

The Victorious, which was launched at Chatham, England, in October, 1895, is of 14,000 tons displacement, 280 feet in length, 75 feet beam, and her maximum draught is 27 feet 6 inches. Her indicated horsepower is 12,000, and her speed 17.5 knots. She carries four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, eighteen twelve-pounders, six three-pounders, eight machine-guns and two light guns under five hundredweight, and is provided with five torpedo tubes, four of which are submerged. Her complement of men is 725.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP CHIEF CLARENCE.

NICARAGUANS AFTER THE EX-BLIT OF THE MOSQUITO TERRITORY.

Kingston, Jamaica (via Bermuda), Feb. 14.—An attempt was made late Saturday evening to kidnap Prince Clarence, formerly chief of the Mosquito Territory, who is now living here as a pensioner of the British Government. The attempt is believed to have been the result of Nicaraguan instigation.

ALL QUIET IN GUATEMALA.

CABRERA ISSUES A DECREE OF AMNESTY AND ORDERS AN ELECTION.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—Estrada Cabrera, the new President of Guatemala, has officially informed the local colony of the Central Americans of his succession to the Presidency of that country. A dispatch received to-day by one of the colony reads as follows:

President Reynal Barrios assassinated on the 8th. As Vice-President, I am now exercising the functions. I have issued a decree of general amnesty and ordered an election. ESTRADA CABRERA.

Another dispatch, dated February 13, received here to-day, says:

The country is quiet. News that General Mendez had been elected as capital is false. Cabrera and Prospero Morales are colleagues. It is said that both are acting in harmony for the peace of the country.

HOWELL AGREES TO ROW.

DIFFERENCES AMONG THE CAMBRIDGE OARSMEN SETTLED.

London, Feb. 14.—The differences among the rowing men of Cambridge University have been settled. R. H. Howell, the American oarsman, is captain of the Trinity Hall Boat Club, has agreed to row against Oxford if wanted.

WILHELMINA AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Hague, Feb. 14.—There is some talk of the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina to Prince Louis Napoleon, son of the Emperor of the French, in the Russian Army.

TENDERS FOR MORE BRITISH CRUISERS.

Glasgow, Feb. 14.—The British Government has invited tenders for four first-class armored cruisers of 2,000 horse-power and slightly less tonnage than the Powerful. The Powerful is of 14,300 tons displacement.

A STEAMER REPORTED LOST.

THE CLARA NEVADA SAID TO HAVE BEEN WRECKED AND ALL HANDS DROWNED.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 14.—A brief dispatch from Captain Irving of the steamer Islander, which arrived at Union this morning from Skaguay, reports that the steamer Clara Nevada, of Seattle, was wrecked and it is supposed that all hands are lost. The dispatch does not state whether the Nevada bound north or south, or how many passengers and crew were on board. The Clara Nevada was a United States revenue steamer. Captain Irving reports that there has been heavy weather in the North.

MURPHY'S VOTE DISCUSSED.

STATE SENATE DEBATES THE BRUSH AND WEEKS RESOLUTIONS.

SENATOR CANTOR DEFENDS MURPHY AND GETS SOME HARD KNOCKS IN RETURN—MANY OTHERS TAKE PART IN THE WAR OF WORDS.

Albany, Feb. 14.—The Senate to-night took up the Brush and Weeks resolution censuring United States Senator Murphy for voting in favor of the Teller resolution. The former does not mention the Senator by name, and the latter does. The discussion was long continued, and at times very warm.

When the special business of the Senate had been disposed of, Senator Brush called up his resolution and asked that the resolution of Assemblyman Weeks be substituted, saying that the Weeks resolution accomplished all that he proposed to accomplish by his own resolution.

"The Brush resolution must go to the Assembly or it dies," said Senator Grady, raising a point of order that the Assembly resolution could not be substituted.

The President ruled that both resolutions were on the special order without priority.

CANTOR OPENS THE DEBATE.

Senator Cantor began the attack in a prepared speech. He said in part:

"The proposition that this Legislature, which did not elect the Senator, should vote to censure him for a vote on any proposition, no matter how important, that may be the subject of a resolution in a republic such as ours, is entirely repugnant to the principles of our Government. It is a resolution of censure of a representative elected to the Senate by the people of this State."

It is easy, indeed, for party purposes to willfully misrepresent and misinterpret the purpose of the Teller resolution, and this year, above all years, for the purpose of State politics, in order to save the Republic's sinking ship, to criticize and censure a Democrat who voted for it. The Republican party is fast losing its hold upon the State. The State is in a republic such as ours, and the people are entitled to know that the party is entirely repugnant to the principles of our Government.

Not only were the natural rights of the individual outraged through the Rains Law, but that has been followed by a surrender to the trusts of the Republic's sinking ship. The State is in a republic such as ours, and the people are entitled to know that the party is entirely repugnant to the principles of our Government.

Senator Stranahan replied further to Senator Cantor, saying:

"I admire a man of courage, and I admired Senator Cantor for his patriotism when he refused to vote for free silver two years ago, but I regret that he should stand here and split hairs in an attempt to defend the Teller resolution."

Senator Stranahan then turned to Senator Grady and spoke of his statement made a week ago that whatever the Democratic platform of this year might be he would stand on it, adding:

"I admire his courage, for it must take courage to risk such lightning changes as the changes in the recent Democratic platforms would involve. The courage of Senator Grady I consider preferable to the courage which helped Senator Cantor to stand by sound money two years ago and then attempt to crawl back to the favor of the Democratic party by trying to bolster up the Teller resolution."

Senator Guy obtained the floor and spoke against the resolution. He concluded his remarks by referring to the Brush resolution as being introduced by an "assistant Republican."

Senator Brush replied that he had always voted the Republican ticket when he thought it was right.

LEXOW'S GLOWING PERSONALITIES.

Senator Lexow followed. He said no locality in this country was as vitally interested in the money question as Greater New-York. He alluded to the days in which Senator Cantor spoke for honest money. As to Senator Grady, he said that for financial heresy he was now "outwinding the windy Willy of the wild and woolly West." Senator Guy depicted as howling the knee for admittance to the audience chamber of the court at Lakewood.

He asked if the representatives of New-York City did not know that the business prosperity of their city was based on honest business principles. The Teller resolution meant 16 to 1 and nothing else. "In the name of the two hundred and sixty-eight thousand majority of the State," he declared, "we denounce Senator Murphy as a betrayer of his trust."

Senator White asked Senator Cantor when he changed his attitude on the money question. Senator Cantor replied that he had not changed his attitude, but that he believed in all the Teller resolution said in 1896.

Senator White said that when Senator Murphy voted on the Teller resolution he did so against the mandate of the people of the State, as announced by an overwhelming majority. The Democrats, he said, had undertaken to show that the Teller resolution was of no importance.

"It would have no effect," he declared, "if it were committed to the Government of the United States for consideration."

Senator White also asserted that the Legislature which elected Senator Murphy had a right to censure him.

"In the absence of Senator Murphy, let me explain that this Legislature did not elect him," retorted Senator Grady.

"Was it the Legislature that was stolen?" asked Senator Lexow.

"No, it was a legislature elected under an honest apportionment," was the reply.

MURPHY'S RICHES REFERRED TO.

Senator Grady said that to hear the Republican Senators talk about Senator Murphy's action would think they were a body of bankers censuring a tramp. He called attention to the fact that Senator Murphy had greater property interests than all the Senators on the floor combined, and added that Mr. Murphy had not made his money by reason of high tariff protection.

Senator Raines asked Senator Grady whether if the Teller resolution did mean free silver he would not think it a proper thing.

"Well, my opinion," said Senator Raines, "would be to let Senator Murphy have his money. He has made it honestly. I will give him a little ancient history instead."

Grady then read from the Republican platform of 1892, which, he asserted, contained free-trade expressions.

Taking up the Weeks resolution, Senator Grady charged that its statement that the people of the United States had most unanimously spoken against free silver was outrageous ignorance, and gave the silver vote of 1896 to prove his point.

"If Senator Murphy should see fit to acknowledge this resolution at all," said Senator Grady, "what a glorious answer he could make to the charge, 'You have forgotten the verdict of 1896.'"

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A DISAVOWAL DEMANDED.

MINISTER WOODFORD PRESENTS A NEW NOTE TO SPAIN.

THE SPANISH CABINET REFUSES TO TAKE SUCH ACTION—IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MADRID.

Madrid, Feb. 14.—The note from Minister Woodford demanded that Spain should formally disavow the insults to President McKinley contained in Señor Dupuy de Lôme's letter to Señor Canalejas.

The Cabinet Council to-day, it is reported, decided unanimously to reply to Minister Woodford that Señor De Lôme's spontaneous resignation and the terms of the decree accepting it were considered sufficient satisfaction. It is understood that Minister Woodford received this intimation and dispatched a long cipher telegram to Washington.

AGRAHINS IN IT.

Madrid, Feb. 14.—The Cabinet met at 5 o'clock this afternoon and discussed the present state of the war in Cuba and the De Lôme matter at great length.

It was decided to publish a decree accepting the resignation of Señor Dupuy de Lôme as Minister at Washington and appointing Señor Luis Polo Bernabe as his successor.

A decree will also be issued convening the Chambers before the end of this month, so as to enable the election of the new Cortes to occur on March 20.

Señor Guillon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Cabinet that United States Minister Woodford had just handed him a note referring to Señor Dupuy de Lôme's letter and to the meaning of several paragraphs in it.

The "Liberal," commenting on the De Lôme letter, says it was a private document of which the Government misinterpreted the text.

It is semi-officially stated that official claims cannot be founded on a private letter, that Spain acted rightly in accepting the resignation of Señor Dupuy de Lôme, and the Ministers, it is added, declare that any claims whatever are inadmissible.

Señor Luis Polo Bernabe, whose appointment as the successor of Señor Dupuy de Lôme was foreshadowed last Friday in an exclusive dispatch to the Associated Press, is a son of Vice-Admiral Fur on Lome, a Spanish naval officer.

Señor Bernabe is now engaged in a special department of the Foreign Ministry at Madrid dealing with commercial matters and consular.

DE LOME'S LETTER SURRENDERED.

GIVEN TO CALDERON CARABIELO, ACTING FOR CANALEJAS.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Actuated by a sense of honor and a strict idea of justice, the State Department has taken steps to place in the hands of Señor Canalejas, to whom the letter was addressed, the epistle written by Señor Dupuy de Lôme which led to the resignation of the Minister. The transaction is explained in the following brief statement given out to-night by the State Department: "Recognizing that the local ownership of the De Lôme letter is in Mr. Canalejas, and his agent and attorney, Mr. Carlisle, having presented proper authority to receive the same, the letter was delivered to him to-day."

As explained in this statement, Mr. Carlisle was fully authorized to apply for and receive the letter, having the called authorization from Señor Canalejas. In the view of the State Department the letter was a stolen document, and in that, like any other piece of property, it should, on application, be delivered to its rightful owner. There was no other course left open, for in the United States, as in all countries having a code of laws, a letter becomes the sole property of the person to whom it is addressed as soon as it starts on its way from the sender.

To-night the State Department received official notice from Madrid of the selection of Señor Luis Polo Bernabe as United States Minister to succeed Señor Dupuy de Lôme.

WOODFORD'S DISPATCH KEPT SECRET.

IT IS SAID TO THROW LITTLE LIGHT ON THE ATTITUDE OF SPAIN.

Washington, Feb. 14 (Special).—Minister Woodford's cable dispatch, received by the State Department Saturday night and despatched yesterday, has apparently shed little light on this Government's attitude as to Spain's probable purpose to express regret at the offensive comments contained in ex-Minister De Lôme's now famous letter to Señor Canalejas. According to trustworthy authority, General Woodford's dispatch, which is still withheld from publication, threw no further light on Spain's attitude than did the brief message received from him on Thursday last.

Judge Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, who has assumed for the present the whole conduct of this country's relations with Spain, refuses to make any further statements as to the Government's attitude, and contents himself with a general assurance to the public that there have been absolutely no new developments for the last three days. It is understood that the Government is not prepared to publish no further correspondence in the De Lôme case until it assumes a new or decidedly more definite phase.

Señor Du Lôme, the early phase of the De Lôme case, was one of the early phases at the State Department, and this naturally led to the conclusion that his visit was in connection with the De Lôme incident. It is stated positively, however, that the incident was not referred to, but that the said had to do with other pending Spanish affairs. Everything relating to the De Lôme letter thus far has taken place at Madrid through Monterey.

MONTGOMERY LEAVES PORT AU PRINCE.

THE CRUISER SAILS UNDER OTHER ORDERS. IT IS BELIEVED FOR HAVANA.

Kingston, Jamaica, via Bermuda, Feb. 14.—The United States cruiser Montgomery sailed from Port au Prince late last night under cipher orders received from Washington. It is believed that her destination is Havana.

DE LOME'S RESIGNATION.

IT WAS NOT TENDERED UNTIL HE HAD BEEN ASKED FOR AN EXPLANATION.

London, Feb. 14.—According to the "Herald," of Madrid, dated February 10 just received here by mail, the Spanish Cabinet council of that day (Thursday) was occupied exclusively, under the presidency of the Queen Regent, with discussing the affair of the Dupuy de Lôme letter and lasted longer than usual. After leaving the Queen Regent, the Ministers adjourned to the office of the Secretary of State, and there resumed the discussion, at the conclusion of which an official note was issued, at 2:30 p. m. According to this note it was not until Spain had asked Señor De Lôme for an explanation that he resigned. The note says:

"The Government having asked our Minister at Washington for explanations respecting the letter attributed to him and written to Señor Canalejas, Señor De Lôme replied, admitting its authenticity."

Señor De Lôme, it is added, announced that his position consequently had become untenable, and he begged the Government to accept his resignation. The Ministers thereupon decided to do so.

A NEW-JERSEY POST-OFFICE TORROR.

South Orange, N. J., Feb. 14 (Special).—The post-office in South Orange was broken into by a burglar on Saturday night and the safe robbed. The thief got away with \$2,834 in stamps and \$237.94 in cash. The office was entered by the rear window. Entrance was effected by passing a knife blade between the sashes and forcing back the catch. Once inside, the coast was clear, for the safe was an old-fashioned one, with only two combinations. Nothing but one and two cent stamps and cash were taken. A registered letter in the safe was cut open, but there being no money in it, it was left. The burglar was detected by passing a knife blade between the sashes and forcing back the catch. Once inside, the coast was clear, for the safe was an old-fashioned one, with only two combinations. Nothing but one and two cent stamps and cash were taken. A registered letter in the safe was cut open, but there being no money in it, it was left. 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